

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

The Draft—How It's Done.

The draft will probably commence to-day (Monday) and it will be a matter of interest to understand the *modus operandi* which will be pursued. The drafting will probably consume several days and be made by sub-districts in the order of their numbers—sub-district No. 1 is in Wabashaw county, the sub-districts in this county are as follows: Afton, No. 75; Baytown, 76; Cottage Grove, 77; Denmark, 78; Greenfield, 79; Lakeland, 80; Marine, 81; Newport, 82; Oak Dale, 83; Stillwater, (city and town) 84; Woodbury, 85.

The names subject to draft are numbered upon the rolls in each sub-district from one upward. Each draft ticket contains the name, registered number and the sub-district number.

The names as they are drawn are again registered in the order of drawing, and the drafted men will be mustered in that order. For instance, the deficiency in the quota of our district is only three, adding fifty per cent, will make five to be drawn.

The first man drafted will be first examined, and if fit for the service, will be accepted—then the second man drawn will be accepted or rejected, and so on in the order of drawing.

If the first three are accepted, the two that are last drawn will be at once discharged; but if the first two should be rejected, then the last two would have to serve, if not physically unfit for service.

If more than three shall be rejected, another draft will be made to fill the deficiency. So it will be seen that three able-bodied men must be forthcoming.

P. S.—A despatch from Senator Ramsey says, that upon examination of the records at Washington, it is found that a mistake has been made in regard to the quota of this State. According to the new calculation the quota of the whole State is three more than full; so there will be no draft until another call shall be made.

The Presidency.

The Presidential question is becoming interesting. The gross imposition attempted to be practiced by the Legislatures of several States, of forcing the present incumbent of the presidential chair upon the people, seems likely to become one of the principal obstacles to Mr. Lincoln's nomination.

A very strong minority of the Union party—mostly radical Germans—kicked against these forestalling, unauthorized, pseudo-legislative proceedings at the onset, and this feeling of opposition has been increasing and strengthening with time, until it has assumed tangibility.

A recent Washington despatch brings the information that "arrangements have been definitely made for the meeting of a popular convention, including delegates of the Republicans dissatisfied with the present administration, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, about the 20th inst. It is proposed to nominate then and there a candidate for the Presidency. The peculiar advocates for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln are much more alarmed at this movement than at the prospect either of financial or military disasters."

While we can not say unequivocally, with some of our Republican exchanges, "a good move," yet if it shall result in the putting in nomination for the presidency, to be supported by the whole Union party, a thoroughly live man, who cares more for the lives of good loyal soldiers than for the "rights" of Kentucky neutrals or Missouri conservatives, we have no doubt it will receive the approval of all good and true men.

We shall watch the movement with uncommon interest.

The New York Fair.

The Great Sanitary Fair which was held in New York City closed on the 23d of April. There was realized from all sources, the sum of \$1,011,000. There were 44,800 votes cast for the army award, Grant receiving 30,291, and McClellan 14,500; Majority for Grant, 15,682.

The naval sword was voted to Commodore Rowan. Farragut was the next highest.

The associated press dispatch from this city conceding that the Republican ticket prevailed, adds at the conclusion: "Only two thirds of the votes were polled." On what authority is this assertion founded? Last spring there was an extraordinary large vote, including more than 1,000 fraudulent copperhead ballots. This spring the vote is nine tenths as large as last spring. Call you that two-thirds?

The result of the spring elections in the various States shows that it is a poor year for snakes!

The Doctrine of Unconditional Election and Eternal Reprobation Considered.

No. 2.

For the Messenger.

In presenting the system of theology proposed in a former number, it will be necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, to present a few thoughts on the character—the trinity and government of God, the creation and fall of man, the character of the Mediator and the extent of the statement.

On the Character of God.

"God is a spirit," infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth," possessing in himself the rule and power of his own actions.

There are two ideas concerning the nature and actions of Deity, both of which have been carried to extremes.

One is that holiness is not essential to his character; that is, it is not the source

of the motives of his volitions and actions at all; but that it depends entirely on his sovereign will.

The other is that he is more holy than the Father and Son, but because his office is to make atonement for us.

Another to obey and suffer. He is called the Son.

Another to apply the redemption to man by converting and sanctifying him.

He is called the Holy Spirit—but because he is more holy than the Father and Son, but because his office is to make atonement for us.

This subject will be more fully illustrated in a future number.

On the Government of God.

The government of God is a holy and wise polity, including sovereignty, necessity and free agency in his subjects.

I am persuaded it would be impossible to conceive of a well organized government without these three particulars.

A government founded altogether on sovereignty is despotic and precludes the necessity of laws and destroys the freedom of its subjects.

The design of law is that the subjects

will not exceed without a penalty.

It is neither action nor the consequences of an action, abstractly considered, that renders the subject of it guilty; but the exercise of *free agency* in the perpetration of that action.

Punishment, then, becomes necessary,

and this prepares the way for the exercise of sovereignty.

Thus you see how these three particular harmonize in a well organized government.

If there be no principle of rectitude in the divine being, nothing can be done right; there can be no glory. But God is holy, and whatever consists with holiness God can do, and whatever will contribute to his glory he will do.

As holiness is the principle out of which all the motives and volitions of Deity spring, it is evident he never could have deigned to sin without going out of himself for a motive; and if he were to go out of himself for a motive, he would cease to be a self-sufficient and perfect God.

If holiness can not present sin as a motive, God could never choose sin; if he is ever brought up to the righteousness and holy nature of the law, it must be by the aid of another.

For this purpose the Gospel scheme has been introduced, which serves as a ladder on which fallen man may not only return to that state of holiness and happiness, possessed by Adam before he fell, but to that confirmed state which he would have enjoyed, had he sustained his trial.

This law is the great platform on which heavens itself is built, and on which Adam was placed in his state of innocence; but while on trial he fell from this platform, and can never arrive to it again by any effort of his own.

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that have been for sale here, and our selec-

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will embrace every article that the practical

practitioners can require, and the attention of

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accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispens-

ary, and every article will be carefully and

accurately compounded. Our

WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE,

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby

insuring its good condition, and its quality

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Lanterns, Chimneys, &c., we make a spe-

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wash, Distinct, Crumb, Flesh, Fly, Shoe,

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of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our

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will be found in ample stock and of the best

quality and freshest style. Our stock of

Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff's

will comprise the choicest varieties, with Meers-

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WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

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We have also on hand a large assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Comprising in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors,

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water-proof Blocking, White and Black Bridges,

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Violins, Drums, Goblets, Lager Beer, Mugs,

Wine and Champagne Glasses, Bird Cages, Seats,

Boxes, Bird Baths, Bed Pans, Umbrellas, Satchels,

Corn starch, Essence of Dog Collars, Sarsaparilla,

General Steam-boat Agents and Bill collectors,

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - May 10, 1864.

Republican Union Caucus.

There will be a Caucus held at PUGS LEYS HALL on SATURDAY EVE, AT 7 O'CLOCK, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Mayor, to be elected on Monday, the 16th inst. By order of the committee.

The Southern Part of Washington County—Bell—Eel—Muskies, Farm Buildings—Roads, &c.

There is no part of Minnesota which offers as many attractions to farmer immigrants of means, as the lower part of old Washington county. The soil is of a quality not excelled in any part of the State—timber for fuel is abundant, and its location in regard to proximity to markets is very superior. By casting the eye upon the map it will be observed that the lower part of our county is in close proximity to five of the best wheat and domestic markets on the Upper Mississippi, viz.: St. Paul, Hastings, Prescott, Hudson and Stillwater, and these markets are so located that no point of this section can be more than ten miles from one of them.

Those who have traveled through the interior districts of the State where grain must be hauled from forty to seventy-five miles to market, will appreciate this advantage.

The traveler is delighted with the evidence, which he sees on almost every quarter section, of the intelligence, taste and thrift of the people. The public schools are well sustained. The gardens contain a great variety of ornamental shrubs, &c., besides all the fruits adapted to this climate. But more than any thing else will he observe the fine stock and grain barns, which are, perhaps, the best evidence of the thrift of the proprietors.

That our readers may contrast these with the miserable hovels which are so much in vogue in most sections of the West, we give a description of one on the farm of Joseph Haskell, Esq., of Afton. It is a frame barn with basement and cellar, 100 by 30 feet, cellar being 9 feet deep, with capacity to hold about 3,000 bushels of roots. The barns have convenient "tyeups" for 33 head of cattle and 5 horses. The barn contains wheat bins with a capacity of upward of 1,000 bushels, and room for hay, straw, &c.

The barn-yard, which contains more than an acre of land, is enclosed on two sides with open cattle sheds. In this yard Mr. H. manufactures yearly from two to three hundred loads of manure, all of which is used upon his own farm.

This is but a specimen of the out-buildings on many of the farms in the vicinity.

Had we time and space, we would speak of the many beautiful houses, shade trees, &c., and more than any thing else, of the generous hospitality of the residents. But these must be seen and enjoyed to be appreciated.

After mentioning so many things to be pleased with, we must be excused if we say that many of the roads are almost impassable. The people of that section will look well to their interests as a community by causing proper and convenient highways to be opened to the public without the vexation of frequent gates and fences.

At a recent Copperhead meeting in New York, C. C. Burr, a dissolute whale of New York Bay, remarkable for sutoring, spout and tallow, declared that "the cowardice of the Democratic party had ruined the country." Mr. Burr may be one of the "unfeared," but we are not aware of his having exposed his person to danger, except by acting as private secretary to Lola Montez and other less notorious females. Suppose he exhibits his courage in some new field. He tried to lead the "friends" of Gov. Seymour during the New York riots, but at sight of the police, his cowardly indignation ran away with his "spirited" body, leaving the affair in the charge of Andrews, who was thus sadly separated from his black mistress. Like most bards, he cares very little whether he sticks to a black sheep or a white one.

The Springfield Republican of Tuesday day says that the accumulation of guns at the armory, which had been going on for nearly a month, was interrupted last week by a Government order four thousand to be sent to the arsenal on Governor's Island, New York harbor, and on Monday workmen were busy shipping ten thousand more to be sent to the Washington arsenal. This relieves for a few days the pressure for room at the arsenal, which, however, now contains two hundred and twenty-four thousand guns.

THE NEWS.

We have intelligence of two days' fighting—Thursday and Friday—Virginia, during the past week. Dispatches from Cincinnati, New York, Chicago and Washington give substantially the same accounts.

The details are not given, but the result is said to be all that the most sanguine friends of the Government could desire.

Saturday exhibited no evidence of the enemy.

It is believed that Lee is retreating to the works of Richmond, not only to save the remnant of his own army, but to rescue, if possible, the whole capital from falling into the hands of Gen. Butler. There is little doubt that Lee will have to make good time to prevent such a disaster to Davis' rebel dominion.

A Washington dispatch says 10,000 wounded includes the wounded of both sides.

The steamer Western Metropolis from Port Monroe 7th, reports that on the 5th inst. the 1st and 2nd regiments of colored cavalry, under Col. West made a dash across the Chickahominy river, and 2 companies dismounted charged into the camp of the 4th cavalry, killing 30 men and capturing 30 horses.

The horses were immediately mounted by the troops who pursued the rebels to within ten miles of Richmond.

On the 6th inst. our forces who had landed at City Point, moved to Petersburg, when the enemy set fire to the place and abandoned it.

Lee's army is believed to be in full retreat to Richmond, leaving 3,000 of his troops dead up the field.

Gold declined 6 per cent. on Friday.

Special Election—Mayor Bronson's Declination.

Mayor Bronson having declined to serve a second term, the City Council ordered a special election to fill the vacancy, on Monday next. The declination of Mr. Bronson surprises no one. At the time of the election he was east on business, but previous to his departure he had publicly and in private expressed his determination not to serve a second term if re-elected. But his absence enabled a clique of political renegades to use Mr. Bronson's personal popularity as a vehicle on which to ride into public favor. One gentleman who now holds the position of City attorney, went so far as to assert publicly at the polls that "Mr. B. told him that he would accept the Mayoralty if elected." What object had Mr. City Attorney in making this assertion except to increase his own chances of election? It should be distinctly understood that it was by such "ponying" as this that certain of our city officials ended up in office, and it is particularly gratifying to be thus able to drive the matter home.

On this account we thank Mr. "May or elect" for being as good as his word.

NEWS ITEMS

The extent to which miscegenation is spreading is alarming. We shall next hear that some previously respected white woman has married a Copperhead!

—Try this, some of you: Fasten a nail or a key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum, in which she lies imbedded, 30 feet below the water's surface. The task of removing such an enormous weight at so great a distance is one which neither Government nor contractors will willingly undertake. The varying currents where she sank will fix her there immovable. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder and the nail becomes in a moment stationary.

—ILLINOIS CORN.—In 1860 Illinois raised one hundred and fifteen million bushels of corn. If this were placed in cars, three hundred bushels in a car, it would make a train of two thousand three hundred and ninety-five miles long; and allowing twenty-five cars to a locomotive, it would take fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy locomotives to draw it up.

—SEVENTY-FIVE MILES OF PORK.—During the pork season just passed, Illinois packed 1,273,590 hams, of an average weight of one hundred and ninety pounds. If these were placed in cars, ten tons in each car, each containing two hundred and a half pounds, it would make a train of seventy-five cars, to a length of nearly five miles.

The St. Louis Presbytery decided at a late meeting that Rev. Dr. McPhee could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors in Pine street church in that city. Dr. McPhee was banished from this department for disloyalty some time since, but the order was revoked by the President.

—The St. Louis Democrat of the 21st, in speaking of the Seventh and Tenth Minnesota, says:

These two regiments left last night for Cairo. They have been on duty in this city for several months, and on Monday workmen were busy shipping ten thousand more to be sent to the Washington arsenal. This relieves for a few days the pressure for room at the arsenal, which, however, now contains two hundred and twenty-four thousand guns.

—Nevada Territory is preparing to send half a ton of silver to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair.

—Some interesting figures have been given respecting the mean average of life attained by individuals engaged in various employments, which will be found worthy of careful examination. The statement was prepared by order of the Massachusetts Legislature, a few years ago.

Agriculturists were found to average 36.96 years; Bankers 48.45; Bank Officers 57.57; Blacksmiths 51.44; Butchers 50; Cabinet-Printers 51.33; Carpenters 49.39; Clerks 44.32; Clergymen 50.72; Coopers 53.37; Editors 40; Gentlemen 58.19; Hatters 54.17; Jewellers 44.08; Judges 51; Justices 62; Lawyers 54.43; Machinists 36.41; Manufacturers 42.83; Masons 47.78; Mechanics 43.45; Merchants 51.71; Physicians 49.98; Physicians 54.94; Printers 35.01; Public Officers 56.88; Rope Makers 54.50; Shipwrights 55.27; Shoemakers 43.12; Sailors 44.35; Teachers 34.46; Traders 40.5.

A few days since, four beautiful curtains intended for Jeff Davis' reception room in his Richmond mansion, were disposed of in New York. They were captured off Mobile, on board of a blockade runner, and were sent to New York, where they brought \$400.

Mr. Ripley, the correspondent of the N. Y. *World* at New Orleans, has been sent out of our lines. It should have been done long ago. The bitterest secessionist could not have written letters more prejudicial to the Union cause than his.

—Gen. Shaddock, whose capture and release by guerrillas has before been mentioned, was taken under interesting circumstances. He went to Madisonville, Kentucky, to be married. The guerrillas went to the house where he was staying, dressed in the national uniform, and the General supposing they were some of his old soldiers, went to the door to meet and welcome them, when a revolver was placed at his breast, and he was told he was a prisoner to John Morgan. He was allowed an hour to get ready to go with them, in the mean while demanded of him to take the oath to the Confederacy, and at the same time expressing their purpose to shave his head and face smooth. Shaddock positively and promptly refused to take the oath under any circumstances. The citizens, however, interested, and after detaining him for an hour, the rebels released him.

—FERNANDO WOOD, George E. Pugh, and Seymour of Connecticut, arealknow of Washington as candidates for the Vice Presidency on the McClellan ticket.

—DETROIT *Tribune* of Friday, says of Vandalligham: "This miserable exile from his native soil has returned to Windsor, and is again waiting and watching over the border from his old quarters in that town."

—Butter is six cents a pound in New York. To remedy this the *Herald* advises every body to go without butter for one week and that will make such a surplus that the price will go down.

—Peach and plum trees are in bloom in North Carolina, and peaches are well up.

—The Palmetto (S. C.) *Herald* says:

"Nothing has been done towards raising the Weehawken, and it's doubtful if any measures will ever be taken to rescue her from the shifting sands in which she lies imbedded, 30 feet below the water's surface. The task of removing such an enormous weight at so great a distance is one which neither Government nor contractors will willingly undertake. The varying currents where she sank will fix her there immovable. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder and the nail becomes in a moment stationary."

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—The Palmetto (S. C.) *Herald* says:

"Nothing has been done towards raising the Weehawken, and it's doubtful if any measures will ever be taken to rescue her from the shifting sands in which she lies imbedded, 30 feet below the water's surface. The task of removing such an enormous weight at so great a distance is one which neither Government nor contractors will willingly undertake. The varying currents where she sank will fix her there immovable. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder and the nail becomes in a moment stationary."

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Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

Acknowledgments.

To the Editor of the *St. Paul Pioneer*:
The War Sheep Woolen General Sold agent of the U. S. Christian Commission wished me to acknowledge for him, through your paper, the receipt of \$75.75 from the citizens of Stillwater for the Commission, and returns his thanks for the generous donation.

I will add a few words. Since whatever representations are made to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the noble men who are in arms to put down this wicked rebellion, must be interesting to every loyal heart, it is to be regretted that the statement and appeals of Mr. Wells were not heard by every person in the place. The amount raised was unexpectedly large, considering the number to whom the appeal was made; yet it is certain, had our citizens generally been present at the meeting on Tuesday evening last, that the sum contributed would have reached a much higher amount.

It was a privilege and a duty to do something toward instituting those who are so honorably serving. Every regiment in the army had a Chaplain but his efficiency would be greatly increased by some organization that would put into his hand Bibles, Testaments and other good books, secular and religious. But there are many regiments without Chaplains. There are whole brigades of infantry without them, not to speak of batteries of artillery, and squads of cavalry for whom government does not intend to provide. Chaplains are an urgent necessity for just such an agency as the Sanitary Commission, to supply the army with religious and other profitable reading, to be upon the fields of battle, to attend to the immediate wants bodily and spiritual of the wounded and dying and to distribute, under the directions of surgeons of the stores that are provided.

Through the generous rivalry of different towns and cities more than eight millions of dollars have been given for supplementing the government supply of hospital stores. And millions are yet coming. In this we must all rejoice and the fact should be extensively known that the management of the Sanitary Commission is in the hands of some of the best men in the country who will faithfully guard and wisely appropriate its funds.

But let us not forget the mental and spiritual wants of the soldiers and sailors, and that to supply these we must, beyond the Chaplains, add a little more than eight million has been given to the treasury of the U. S. Christian Commission is about empty.

A little book entitled "Regulations for the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army" shows that much more abundant provision is made for camp and hospitals supplies than any imagine.

It was recently stated by an officer whose position gives him an opportunity to know that while the army is in camp, the government supply of all that is necessary for the sustenance and comfort of the soldier, both in health and sickness is more than sufficient.

If this be truly, taken in connection with the fact that such immense amounts have been raised and are to be given for hospital stores, we see the imperative necessity of directing our effort to increase the efficiency of the Christian Commission, whose work is to send forth living men who, without pay, shall administer ease and comfort to the body, direction, support and solace to the soul.

In all human probability the souls of thousands of those in the army will in a few weeks be in eternity, their bodies in the dust.

J. L. HOWELL.

DECLINES TO SERVE.—D. BRONSON, Jr., chosen as mayor of the city, by the voters at our last election, having refused to accept the position, another election becomes necessary. A card for a Republican cause to be held on Saturday evening, the 14th, will be found elsewhere.

LOGS COMING DOWN.—We are informed by parties from up-river that large drives have been got out of Snake and Little rivers, and that there is a fair prospect that a large amount of logs—estimated from fifteen to thirty millions—will be got down without any further difficulty.

CASTELLO'S CIRCUS.—This well-known and popular Show will exhibit in our city on Friday of this week—afternoon and evening. The season has been summer, and established a good reputation. They have been training during the past winter at St. Paul, making many attractive and interesting attractions to the troupe. Their advertisement will be found elsewhere.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—A man named DEAN FORTER was dangerously, and it is thought fatally, injured on Friday, by being caught between the legs while "breaking a jam." One of his thighs was completely smashed, and he was otherwise injured. He was brought to this place for medical treatment, but we learn that it is not possible to set the fractured limb on account of the excessive inflammation. It is hardly possible the poor fellow can recover.

"DO MEANLY, and no hiding-place can save you from a vein of bitterness in your very look—and the pained soul of the world will in no man's life be good for him to delight in. You may sink in dark corners, and eat with the scuff, or shine in gold and brocade, or dream the owl-eyed public, but you never can cheat the Everlasting Law—that if ye do meanly as shall lack nobility and the joy of manliness.

FREE SPEECH.—A writer, desirous on the folly of despising or despising anyone, states or expression which may come to our knowledge, although we may know it false, says: "But some will speak false; aye, what then; hast thou a message? speak it. Stop not there, though lying thy tongue to hearken to what fact thou hast, and the emancipated world shall sit in judgment on ye both. Let not the truth within thee waste itself, while thou art threading swamps of subtle sophistries, digging some wretched lie. Or if indeed thou hast no higher 'call' than to do—art nothing but a great No in the universe; when thou rot thy no in God's name—or the Devil's, only let it be in earnest."

NOTICE.—Subscriptions will be received at the *Messager* Office for the *Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Press* of St. Paul, at the following rates:

For the Daily, 20 cents per week, 85 cents per month, or \$4.00 per year; For the *Tri-Weekly*, \$5.00 per year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.25 for three months; For the *Weekly* \$2.00 per annum.

Payment is required in advance. The papers will be delivered at the place of business or residence of the subscriber, or other place designated, immediately upon the arrival of the paper.

The LADY'S FRIEND.—We call attention to the beauty of the steel engravings in this number of the *Lady's Friend*. "The Lovers" engraved expressly for this number, is both in design and execution, one of the most beautiful engravings we have ever seen in a magazine. The Fashion Plates—which is of double size, and handsomely colored—is also a charming specimen of its kind. Of the other engravings, we need only say that they are as numerous, varied, and interesting as usual.

Published by DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia, \$2.00 a year.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. CAPRON, by which it will be seen that he proposes to sell his residence—so very desirable—one at a bargain. He has a fine, two-story house outside the business part of the city, finished with all the modern improvements, and with a view to permanent occupation. Call at the Tin Shop of W. M. CAPRON for full particulars.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—It should be generally known, that a recent decision of the War Department, all soldiers who have been discharged from the service by reason of wounds received in battle, are entitled to a Bounty of One Hundred Dollars, not only a little less, upon their claims for pay, but also for the judgment and extensive damages required.

WILL HENRY, *Ed., Garter, Braid, Tick, Quill, Cord*, and in fact all kinds of work required by Tailors or Manufacturers. The *Handy Tailor*, *Style*, which cannot be excelled for firmness, elasticity, and durability and elegance of finish.

CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER.

NEW STOVE STORE.

HAVING purchased Galloway's old stand near the Bridge, and fitted it up for a

STOVE STORE,

I am now receiving all the

LASTEST AND MOST DESIRABLE PAT-TEES OF STOVES.

Having been connected with the trade for the past twelve years, and having a personal acquaintance with the principal Eastern manufacturers, and a knowledge of my stores, I am able to furnish the most reliable and other information to all who wish to purchase, not to be obtained elsewhere in the Northwest. I will

call at the *Trade, Stoves, Stove-Pipe, Manufactured Tin Ware, Tinner's Stock, Superior to All Others*,

FOR—

TOWN 20 RANGE 21, TOWN 20 RANGE 21,

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STOCKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, May 17, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The news from the army, though cheering, experience teaches us must be received with caution, if we would save ourselves the pain of disappointment. We do not doubt, but our armies have already achieved splendid victories, but the windy despatches which are sent forth by various corps and division commanders smack in it, too much of brag to be received with perfect credence, especially when we are told that Lee has returned only three miles where his army is now drawn up in line of battle, ready for another fight.

We say then to our readers, learn caution from the experience of the past three years—that so long as rebellion has its army marshaled this side of Richmond there are doubtful battles to be fought by the union and while it is the duty of all to devoutly pray God for its success we are under no obligations to believe, in advance, the flippant news-reporters that our armies have only to move to be victorious.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN VIRGINIA.

VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

Good News from Butler.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1861.

A dispatch at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and that Gen. McPherson took Sulaco Creek Gap, and was seven miles from Resaca this morning. On Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Thomas, and took possession of Buzzard Roost, just north of Dalton. This is represented as a very strong position, which Thomas was unable to drive them from on former occasions. Resaca is on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton. This will place McPherson, with a strong corps, in the enemy's rear, while Thomas advances on the enemy's front and Schofield closes on the think from Cleveland. Probably a great battle was fought on that line yesterday, and may be now in progress.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1861.

MAX. GEN. DIX.—I forward a dispatch this moment received from Gen. Butler. It tells the story.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, HEADQUARTERS NEAR BIRMINGHAM, May 9, 1861.

To E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.

Our operations may be summed up in a few words.

With 1,400 cavalry we have advanced up the Peachtree, fought the Chickahominy, and safely brought them to our present position. These were colored cavalry, and are now holding the position as the advance toward Richmond.

Gen. Kautz, with 3,000 cavalry, from Snell's, on the same day with our movement up the James river, reached the Blackwater, burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek from Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's forces at that point.

We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies.

Beauregard with a large portion of his command was left south of the cutting made by the railroad by Gen. Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under him, I have whipped today, killing and wounding many, and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight.

Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard.

[Signed] B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Comdg. WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Gen. Dix.

Disparities have been received this afternoon from Gen. Grant, dated one P. M. yesterday.

The enemy has made a stand at Spotsylvania. There had been some hard fighting—but no general fighting had taken place thereto.

The army is represented to be in excellent condition with ample supplies.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Gen. Sedgwick was killed yesterday in a battle at Spotsylvania. This is official.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The total number of wounded that have arrived here thus far is 4,155.

It is stated that Grant has captured a large amount of rebel commissary stores.

The Tribune's special from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on Wednesday, says:

Our loss in the battles of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to at least 2,500.

General Grant and Meade were at the front, but highly personally superintending Hancock's attack.

After dispatching your special messenger last evening, a heavy bombardment was opened on the rebels occupying Spotsylvania.

LATER.—11 o'clock 12th.—Dispatches have arrived here this moment announce-

ing the capture of 7,000 prisoners and 30 pieces of artillery; the battle is still progressing.

The 6th corps, on the left of the 2d, has moved into battle and are pushing the enemy. Warren's 5th corps moved up to its support on the right.

The battle is becoming general; nearly all the artillery is engaged, and the clangor of guns, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry and explosion of the enemy's shells filled the forts with awful tumult. Shells burst

over the rebels, hurling back his reinforcements with word that he had enough and to spare.

Half past six was they fixed upon for an assault—watches compared by corps commanders, and finally all separated with order to attack at the appointed time.

At the appointed hour, simultaneously with the roar of the twelve signal guns, the whole front advanced with cheer from the whole line. The movement was indescribably grand. A portion of the forces moved in a solid column, while others advanced in the usual order of battle the whole army moving together yet each command fighting its own battle.

[Signed] W. J. HANCOCK. The guns captured have arrived at headquarters. Brig. Gen. Stuart, commanding a brigade of Johnston's division was wounded.

Burnside's column is reported to have moved down the railroad toward Fredricksburg, going in on Ewell's rear.

Warren on the right is sending heavy lines of skirmishers to the enemy's works in his front which are still open and abandoned. It is impossible to obtain particulars at the time of this writing, but our victory is considered going to a decisive result. We are pressing the enemy everywhere. Gen. Wright is slightly wounded, but still in command of the 3d corps.

Butler's Movements.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The following from Bermuda Hundred 10th, has been received here to-day by mail.

Nothing definite has been accomplished by our forces in the capture of Spotsylvania, but the number killed and wounded left in our hands is much less than the ones who fought to the last.

Our troops bayoneted men in their front and forced them by hand conflicts to yield. Gen. Rice mortally wounded, died under amputation of his leg.

Our loss of prominent officers was great, but the lateness of the hour, and our own ground prevents the collection of the names of those in the engagement. At the time of my departure the battle was progressing favorably.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The election of mayor in this city yesterday was probably one of the most exciting on record. The total number of votes polled was twenty-three: Zebulon H. Foss receiving nine, was declared duly elected.

We would call attention of the Board of Education to the importance of having the children in the public schools vaccinated, as every thing looks favorable.

Beauregard with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburg, and we have all the roads cut leading to that city, and forces enough to keep Beauregard in the city until his surrenders. We shall, it is reported, soon commence a siege of the place.

There are four monitors and several gunboats within four miles of Fort Darling, ready to cooperate with the land forces. A part of them are abreast of the monitors. Our forces occupy a strong position, and are strong enough to hold it, and as soon as Petersburg is taken, to advance in Fort Darling with a land and water force, and with the will and determination existing in our ranks, there is no doubt of success.

It is supposed that Gen. Kautz is now to the rear of Petersburg, aiming at the destruction of railroads leading south from Richmond.

Correspondents have probably informed his defeat, and many of his troops captured. He had no cavalry, but Beauregard has no cavalry.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—2:30 P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant has just been received dated Spotsylvania, 12th, 3:40 P. M. It is as follows:

The eighth day of the battle closes with between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including 20 general officers and over 30 pieces of artillery. The rebels' resistance and seem to have the last ditch.

We have lost no ordnance, not even a caisson, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's) one brigade (Dobbs') and one regiment (part of the enemy's).

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 9:10 A. M.

To Gov. Lewis, Madison.

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1863. 1863.
SPRI TRAD!

CARLI & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY A. JOUNCE TO THE
CITIZENS OF SULLIVAN, and the St. Croix
Valley that they are now receiving and offer for
their inspection and patronage, the largest and
best selection of Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs and Medicines
that has ever been for sale here, and our selec-
tions being made with care, every article will
be warranted. Our stock of

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS
will be found in every article that the medical
practitioners can require, and the attention of
Physicians is particularly called to our stock in
this branch of our business. All of our fine
articles are now in stock, with the exception of
any article with the formular of the U. S. Dispensary,
and prescriptions will be carefully and accu-
rately compounded. Our

WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE,
Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a spe-
cialty, and no establishments in the State can
offer such opportunities for selection, or at
such prices. Our

Carbon Oil
will be the purest and best the market afford-
and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White
wash, Putting, House, Crumb, Flesh, Fly, Shoe
Oil, Hair, Nail, Toole, &c.

Will be found the largest suppl.

PATENT MEDICINES,
Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our
Perfume, Cosmetics, Hair Dye, &c.

Will be found in ample stock and of the best
quality and freshest stocks. Our stock of

Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff,
Will comprise the choicest varieties, with Meer-
schaum, Briar wood, China, and a large assort-
ment of Fancy and Common PIPES.

STATIONERY
Will be kept in good assortment. Also,
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
With Fixtures for hanging Curious.

We have also on hand a large assortment of
Miscellaneous articles.

Commission, Forwarding,
RECEIVING,
AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase
and sale of Freight.

Agents for the Western Express Co.

No. 1 Line of Packets.

" Tickets for the Rail Roads
East and South.

" " " M. F. & M. In-
urance Co.

General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

" N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, LOWER LEVEE

STILLWATER, MINN.

SAWYER HOUSE

Corner of Myrtle and Second Streets,

Stillwater, — Minnesota.

A. J. LOWE, Proprietor.

This House has recently been renovated and
is well kept up in the New York—com-
munity in this city—and in order to let to
those who come from this date will be STRUCT-
LY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the pub-
lic an examination of our goods and prices.

CARLI & CO.

Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.

The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Growers
Eight Dollars Premium for only
Twenty Subscribers!

WANTAD

I want 10,000 club agents to circulate the
RURAL AMERICAN, Utica, N. Y. I will
contribute Journals, &c., for free
and the club subscriber will receive
the same.

This is decidedly the best and cheapest farmers' and

fruit growers' paper in existence, and
will compare favorably with the lowest that
is now in the market.

The most popular sheet of water in the

Northwest, together with the romantic sur-
roundings of the country.

It is the only paper in the world that

has a circulation of 1,000,000 copies a week.

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has a circulation of 1,

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - May 24, 1861.

THE NEWS.

Since our last issue there has been no heavy fighting by our armies in Virginia. Grant and Lee occupy about the same positions as after the battle of Spotsylvania. Both armies have been reinforced.

At midnight of the 15th, after two days hard fighting, Gen. Sherman forced the rebels to evacuate Kaseua. Sherman pursued hastily, and on the morning of the 19th was reported at Kingston, Ga., Johnston still retreating.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing in the two days' fight was about 3,000.

Tribune's correspondent with Sigel says the army left Woodstock on the 15th, marched eighteen miles to Newmarket, fought the combined forces of Echols and Imboden, and returned to Strasburg, in forty-eight hours.

The fight commenced by the 28th Ohio attacking Imboden near Mt. Jackson, driving him to Newmarket, where Echols and Breckinridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel partly reinforced our force.

The rebels charged twice on our men, the second charge being successful, but on reaching our second line they were met by seventeen pieces of artillery and a destructive infantry fire, almost annihilating the rebel line.

We charged on them and drove them, but our batteries had to cease firing to allow our charge. The rebels, numbering twenty to one, then drove us back, losing five guns.

The retreat then commenced in good order and success across the Shenandoah. The bridge was burned after crossing.

Our loss is 650 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Hunter succeeds Sigel in command of the Department of West Virginia including the Shenandoah Valley.

Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. He says probably our losses have been overestimated.

An interesting dispatch from Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, gives an account of a brilliant victory by Gen. Averill, on the right of the main body of General Cook's army. Gen. Averill reached a point within four miles of Wytheville—where he encountered the enemy 4,000 strong under Gen. Sam Jones.

Gen. Averill fought the rebels four hours, driving them, killing and wounding many, and capturing prisoners.

Under cover of the darkness the rebels retreated. Our loss was 120 killed and wounded. None missing.

Gen. Averill commenced destroying the railroad, which was most effectively done, to a point four miles east of Christiansburg. At the latter place a small force of the rebels hastily left, leaving two three-inch guns which fell into our hands.

Butter has retired from the siege of Fort Darling.

The author of the forged proclamation has been discovered. His name is Joseph Howard, Jr., formerly a writer in the N. Y. Times.

The news from Red River comes through Gen. Canby to the War Department, announcing the blockade of that river by the rebels complete, and requiring operations of some magnitude to reverse it.

Important Currency Movement.

The Banks of this State give notice that on and after July 1, 1861, they will pay out and receive on deposit, at par, only legal tender notes, National currency and the bills of all the banks of this State that redeem with legal tender notes in the State.

The Board of enrollment announced one more that the draft will positively commence on Monday, the 23rd instant. We expect the future historian—after looking over a file of the St. Paul papers for Minnesota items—will set it down as a fact that in 1861 there was a draft in this State of about 2,000 men every Monday morning for the first six months of the year.

The Bonus Proclamation.

The bogus proclamation which is so frequently referred to in the telegraphic despatches, appeared first in the New York World, the most infamous copper-head paper in the country. It was over the President's signature, and acknowledged the failure of the Virginia campaign, set apart a day of fasting and prayer, and called out 400,000 more men.

The proclamation was a cruel forgery.

A Washington dispatch says, One strong indication of the result is the melancholy aspect of the secession sympathizers here.

Meeting of the Normal Board.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Normal School, held at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in St. Paul, May 18, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted to this effect: J. D. Ford, A. E. Ames, D. H. Frost, D. A. Blodget, ex officio.

On motion of D. A. Blodget, ex officio, President of the Board, was unanimously elected President of the Board.

The report of the Treasurer of the Board was presented and read as follows:

The Treasurer of the State Normal School Board respectfully submits the following report of all transactions, from date of his last report, viz., Sept. 1, 1860:

Amount of State warrants on hand: \$2,705.88

April 4, 1861.—Received for Rent School seats: \$0.00

April 8, 1861.—Received for Rent School seats: \$0.00

Deficit balance due Treasurer: \$120.00

For last report: \$22.99

Balance: \$97.01

SYLVESTER J. SMITH, Treasurer, Winona, May 15, 1861.

The following communication accompanied the report of the Treasurer:

WINONA, May 15, 1861.

State Normal School Board, State of Minnesota:

Gen. J. H. Smith submit your Treasurer's Report and transactions in cash and State Warrants, from the organization of the School to the present time.

Owing to the pressure of other engagements I would hereby respectfully resign my position as Treasurer of your Board.

S. J. SMITH.

The following resolution was therefore unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Normal Board are due, and are hereby tendered to Sylvester J. Smith, Esq., for the faithful manner in which he has performed his duties as Treasurer of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Ames it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be authorized to invest the available funds of the Normal School (consisting of State warrants) in interest-bearing securities, convertible at any time.

Resolved, That John McLean, of Racine, Wisconsin, is hereby made Principal of the Normal School at Winona, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Blodget, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Normal Board be hereby authorized to the President of the Normal School at Winona, in accordance with the plan already adopted by the Board: Provided, That the citizens of Winona have given the sum of \$5,000 in addition thereto toward the funding of said object; work to be commenced immediately upon the adoption of this proposition.

Resolved, Further, That in the event of the non-arrival of the above plan, the Board will erect a building for the Normal School at a cost of \$8,000: Provided, That the notes already given by citizens of Winona for the sum of \$5,000 in addition thereto toward the funding of said object; work to be commenced immediately upon the adoption of this proposition.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board are hereby authorized to carry into effect the following resolutions of the Board of Directors and make the contracts therin contemplated.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

By Mr. Ames.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board are hereby authorized to carry into effect the following resolutions of the Board of Directors and make the contracts therin contemplated.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

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Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

Mrs. HARRIS placed a beautiful and fragrant bouquet upon our salutary table yesterday, for which she has our thanks.

LOO DEALERS.—We notice a number of logmen from various points below in town for the purpose of making some purchases of logs and lumber.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. CUTLER, wife of Mr. FOSTER CUTLER of company C, Eighth regiment, was severely burned one day last week by her clothes taking fire from a heated stove. The expensiveness of her hoops and prompt assistance being near prevented her from doing her serious injury.

LIBRARY DONATION.—The Universalist Sunday School of this place has been the fortunate recipient of a splendid library well-selected books, the gift of Mr. H. C. Thompson, who has been a lifelong and active member of that denomination.

The donation comprises one hundred and forty-five volumes, making the sum total in the library at present about three hundred volumes.

GODLY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JESUS is at hand. This number is fully up to the standard of that excellent work. The specimen in this number consists in the large amount of pictorial matter devoted to children's dresses. There is a beautiful steel engraving, the Sunday school original music, Drawing lesson for beginning, &c.

Published by A. GODLY, 229 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. \$2 per year.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—PROVOST Marshal C. B. Wurts captured two deserters at St. Croix Falls on Thursday of last week. We do not know what regiments they belonged to, simply that one was from Maine and one from New York. They have been in the employ of a lumbering firm during the winter, and were just down from the drive when they were recognized from the description forwarded from the east, and nabbed by the Provost Marshal.

A DRAFT AT LAST.—TWENTY MEN TO BE DRAFTED FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.—STILLWATER CLEAR.—The Board of Enrollment announces that a draft will be made for the de-bronies in the Northern Enrollment District, amounting to 888 men. The draft was to have commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock. The twenty men due from this county are to be taken from the following towns:

Baytown, 11; Denmark, 2; Greenfield, 3; Marion, 4.

THE FIRST BATTALION MINNESOTA INFANTRY consists of one hundred and forty-five men—about one-half of whom are re-enlisted members of the "Old First," and the balance new recruits and men whose term of service will expire next fall. They are formed into two companies, commanded by the senior captain. They left for the front on Tuesday last, and will no doubt have an opportunity to join one more in the "On to Richmond" with the Army of the Potomac.

The roster of Company A, which is published in full in the *Press*, we notice the names of Thos. H. PRESSLEY, orderly Sergeant; and John S. MAY, 1st Corporal in the same company.

ESCAPED AGAIN.—CHARLES HANSEN, the well-known deserter, whose capture we chronicled a few weeks since, has again managed to escape, and will probably be shrewd enough this time to keep out of the way of any danger of another capture.

We learn he was being conveyed to his regiment, heavily ironed, with a guard over him; but managed to get the guard drunk, and then hired one of the hands of the steamer to eat off his iron, when he rolled himself quietly into the water and swam ashore.

The Dunn County *Lumberman* speaks of his having been seen by some of his friends at Menominee, where his wife has been living; and adds that he is probably out this far on his way toward that Mecca of traitors, the land of the Caucuses.

THUNDER STORM.—On Sunday morning last our people were startled and astonished at hearing a few distant but unmistakable peals of thunder, and some of the more hopeful prophesied rain. But the clouds divided; and the storm passed by on the other side, leaving us a greater intensity of heat (if possible) than before. But toward evening another storm came up from the south, accompanied by a reasonable amount of thunder and lightning, and a little hall for variety, some souls were cheered and our hearts made glad by a old-fashioned, legitimate, well-aerated rain-storm. First in great driving drops, that came slanting to the earth, knocking up the dust where they struck, but finally as the wind subsided, the silver rain came gently down like a silent benediction upon the thirsty earth.

CONGILIATION.—The humorous Tom Hoon has a fanciful figure in regard to *conciliation*: a word much in use now-a-days, especially by that class of fugitives styling themselves conservatives. We wish some of our Guards had the same idea of *conciliation* that the simple butcher had. "Hoon says he is once haled while like other folks to a butcher coaks a gore of hams and sleep a sound sleep."

Forsooth took of farry wool.

The man had whopped and hollow'd ill-deal-horse:

Yet still, for fear they all declaim'd H—

And shamed the tainted color as if they smelt

Odious mists-since and penitent behind it.

As last he came to the door of Brutal force,

And took his cue for his last direful call:

Or taught took of farry wool.

The time was ripe for mild extortions,

And took his cue from a slender by-

Zounds! my good feller—lately taken me—why

It really—my dear fellow—do just try

Conciliation!

Some blithe blithe he'd sit upon the binst—

At least he'd sit upon the forested wether—

And hopped, and hopped, and hopped his neck and crop—

Just widow'ed through the open shop—

It tells come of a good fellow a' th' other—

He's vald his fo'head and his drowsy grin,

He's vald his fo'head and his drowsy grin.

There! I've conciliated him.

Forsooth took of farry wool.

The ladies of the St. Louis' Fair have secured an autographic copy of Tennyson's famous odes—"The Charge of the Six Hundred."

Call and examine my stock of

Ladies' Balmorals,

Congress Gaiters,

Misses' Children's and

Youths' Shoes & Boots.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - May 31, 1864.

Assessors' Meeting.

The inequality of valuation in different towns has heretofore been a matter of much animadversion among tax-payers. To remedy the evil, the Assessors of the different towns in the county had a meeting in this city Saturday last and agreed upon the following rates as a medium valuation:

Land \$4 per acre
Horses 75 00
Cows 15 00
Oxen 75 00
Sheep 25 & 4 1/2

The rule, as far as it relates to stock, we think a very good one; but in relation to lands, since its value depends so much upon its location, it must, we think, prove very unequal. For instance, a piece of medium quality of wild land within two miles of this city must be much more valuable than the same quality of land located upon the extreme western and northern line of the country. If we understand the rule, there must be an oversight in this matter.

The Assessors of all the towns in the county were present, with the exception of Stillwater (city and town).

Teachers' Institute.

Since our last issue, we have received a note from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction stating that it will be impossible for Prof. McMynn to be present at our Institute during the month of July, but he can attend during the months of June and August.

As it is very desirable to have his presence, it has been decided to change the time of holding the Institute to suit his convenience. The time and place will be announced hereafter. It will probably be deferred to the latter part of August.

The draft in this county is completed. In another column, will be found the names of the lucky individuals. Among the names of the elect in Ramsey county we notice the name of Henry B. Bedford whom our readers know as "mine host" of the Six Mile House.

The Banner County.

In the recent draft only twenty men were taken from Washington county, which is less in proportion to the number enrolled than from any other county in the District, or even in the State. From the very commencement of this war Washington county has nobly and patriotically done her whole duty in furnishing both men and means.

All honor to the Banner County.

Up, Up, Up.

The price of logs is going up, up, up. The ruling figure to-day is \$15 00 delivered at this point, and every log is eagerly snatched as soon as it arrives in the boom.

Saturday ten large log rafts left the lake towed by the Clara Hine. Every log was contracted for before starting. Two years since, the same quality of logs was sold at \$6 50 and \$7 00, and went begging for a market all the way from here to St. Louis.

A Democratic Convention was held in St. Paul on the 26th, and the following delegates and substitutes to the National Convention to be held in Chicago, on the 4th of July, were elected:

Delegates.

John E. Brisbin, W. H. Green, H. T. Miller, John A. Peckham, M. Lovell, James Shoemaker, J. H. McKinley, B. F. Tilleston, G. H. Berry, S. Cole, J. B. H. H. K. Graham, R. W. Hamlin, C. Graham, G. H. Lincoln, S. C. Smith.

The Biennial Register, or Blue Book, is published. It contains 924 pages in small type, well and closely printed. It gives the names of the officers and agents—civil, military and naval—in the service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1863, and designates the State or Territory from which each person was appointed, the State or county in which he was born, and the company, rank and emoluments of each. The organization of nineteen regiments of regulars is given. The Major-Generals of volunteers amount to sixty-seven; the Brigadier-General, 255; the Assistant Quartermasters, 417; Commissioners of Subsistence, 370; Paymasters, 338. The names of colonels of volunteers, captains, lieutenants, &c., are given.

The Potomac mud has become historic. The world has been taught to believe that an infinitesimal quantity of rain rendered locomotion a burden and transportation a myth. It was left for General Grant to demonstrate that even the condition of Virginia mud roads admitted of comparison, and that army transportation was never so wholly impossible. The rains have retarded his operations, but never suspended them.

Tell the truth and shame the devil.

FROM FORT RIDGELEY.

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

INDIAN EXCITEMENTS—ONE SOLDIER WOUNDED—THREE INDIANS KILLED—THE FIRST MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FOR THE EXPEDITION.

A private letter from Fort Ridgley, of a late date, contains the following:

"We are having frequent Indian excitements on a small scale. Two days ago a soldier of the 6th regiment (company G) was shot within three-fourths of a mile of one of the stockades, some 20 miles from here. The fellow is now in hospital here, and has a terrible flesh wound. There were two or three bucks together, and within two or three rods when they fired. One other was killed further down the line of stockades—and till another wounded at Madelia near the low line. Two soldiers came in contact with ten bucks. They killed three of the devils and wounded a fourth. Those two boys deserve a promotion."

We anticipate little episodes of this character during the summer, and may have some thing more serious. The first movement of troops for the expedition commenced this morning. One company of S. A. cavalry started for Camp Pope and Lake Shetek. We shall have busies until they all get under sail.

The weather is exasperatingly hot. Vegetation is coming right along, but no rain. Water! Water! is the cry of all. The heavens seem made of brass—or some other mineral.

The Fort Pillow Butchery—How to Deal with the Butchers.

The New York *Times* recommends the following summary manner of dealing with Forrest's butchers (the perpetrators of the Fort Pillow massacre) which we most heartily endorse: We hear every day accounts from Tennessee, of Forrest's men. If they are true, and there is no reason to doubt them, he must have by this time two hundred if not more. It will not, or certainly ought not to be difficult for an active and vigilant officer such as he is to pick up three hundred and sixty of them, considering that they are all given to drink, and that as they are mostly occupied in plundering, they must scatter and straggle a good deal. Now—if this is the case—does it not furnish a ready solution of our difficulty about retaliation for the Fort Pillow affair? It would certainly be very hard for us either to counsel or witness the execution in cold blood of this number of Confederate prisoners who have had no share in this bloody deed. The butchery of a large number of men for a crime of which, though technically answerable for it, they are not really guilty, is a crime which no Christian man at the North likes to face, if it can possibly be avoided. We have not got down to the Confederate level yet, and have no love of bloodshed for its own sake. But we doubt very much if there is any body amongst us, or in any part of the civilized world, who would not hear with intense satisfaction that three hundred and sixty of Forrest's men had been strung up as fast as they were caught. They are the very men who have done the deed, and the only ones who, if justice were always attainable, ought to be made to suffer for it. We are satisfied, therefore, that if Colonel Grierson will hang on the nearest tree every prisoner who falls into his hands, who shall be proved to have belonged to Forrest's gang, he will relieve the Government from great embarrassment, set a valuable and striking example, and give satisfaction to the Northern public.

A Parallel.—The Cleveland *Herald* re-calls the following, to show the effect the Fort Pillow massacre is likely to have.

The Texan revolution presented a notable instance of "no quarter." The defenders of Baxar fought till six thousand of them remained alive. Of those six, one was Col. Crockett, surrounded by a fan of the enemy's cavalry (killed Gen. J. E. B. Stuart on the 11th). While fighting, out came a newsboy from Richmond, with papers, which he sold on the field. He was sent by Union people, and went on his way rejoicing.

The New York Herald discredits the reported killing of its correspondent, W. F. Shanks, at the battle of Resaca.

That battle took place on the 14th. He was in Louisville on the 15th and was drafted.

—A great excitement was created in Cleveland a few days ago, by the accidental discovery of a large amount of Mexican coin in the river channel, at a point where workmen are engaged in deepening it. On investigation the coin was found to be counterfeit, having been buried by forgers years ago. The finders immediately became unhappy.

—The greatest elevator to be built this summer in Milwaukee will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels: nine receiving and five shipping elevators, with 45,000 bushels taking and 25,000 giving capacity per hour.

—At Burt's armory in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, on the 2d instant, a steel chip was turned from a gun-barrel of English steel that measured in the "crook" two hundred and fifty-seven feet, and when straightened three hundred and forty-two feet, which is without a parallel in the history of steel turning.

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The rebel Lieutenant General Pemberton, whose Vicksburg campaign ended disastrously for the rebels, has signed his commission as Lieutenant General, the highest grade but one in the rebel army, to accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, and has been assigned to active duty upon the departure of Richmond. The rebel losses in killed, wounded and missing" in the Vicksburg campaign were nearly forty thousand.

McClellan, after estimating that his rebel campaign would require but from 120,000 to 140,000, was furnished with 161,000 men. He returned from Harrison's Landing with only 80,000.

The "gravelings" of the Chickahominy" is therefore responsible to the American people for a loss twice as great as Pemberton to the rebels. Both hold the highest rank but one in their respective armies. Yet the latter is so devoted to the rebel service that he resigns his high rank for a very inferior one, while the former writes his autobiography, styles it an official report, and has it printed at the national expense. Little Mac could do nothing which would do him so much good, and so effectively disarm the hostility of his enemies, if he has any, as to follow Pemberton's example.

Home-keeping youths have ever home-ly.

THE MINNESOTA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

JOHN MCKUSICK, Esq., one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, left yesterday for Baltimore. The convention meets on the 8th of June.

PERSONAL.—FRANK NOYES, for many years a resident of this city, but at present living in Milwaukee, has been in town for a few days visiting among his numerous friends.

OLD SETTLERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—The Old Settlers will hold their annual meeting at the Capitol in St. Paul, to-morrow, (June 1,) at 3 o'clock p.m.

THE BUTCHERS' ST. PAUL HAVE entered into a combination to raise the prices of all kinds of meat. They held a meeting and agreed upon a small advance in prices, a schedule of which is published in the *Press*.

RESCUED PRACTICE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Dr. J. C. RHOADES has opened an office in Scherzer's Bank building, on Main street, and again offers his services to the people of Stillwater and vicinity.

BUILDING.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of lumber, and the enormous price at which article is now sold, there have been four substantial farm-houses and one church erected this season in one of the school districts, (No. 22,) in the town of Afton.

WEAK PRACTICE.—It is the last day of Spring, and that Summer is not about to commence, when we think of this intensely hot days we have had during this month—the thermometer frequently inditing 90° and 95° in the shade.

REPAIRING SIDE-WALKS.—A large force of men are laboring all the way from up to the lake have been employed at irregular intervals during the past few days, making some needed repairs on the side-walks in different parts of the city.

GEORGE WALLACE.—We learned, with much pleasure, a few days since, that Sergeant GEORGE WALLACE, formerly of this city, a member of the Second regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chamaqua, and for a long time an occupant of Libby Prison, has been exchanged, and is now in Washington.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are informed by farmers from the lower part of the country that the wheat in that section, which was sown early on corn ground, or ground which was plowed in the fall, is looking remarkably well, and will not be materially injured by a continuation of the drought for two weeks longer.

HARD OF THE MILESIAE ELEMENT.—Perhaps the town of Rosemont in Dakota county is composed entirely of Irish; at any rate they are pretty strongly represented by the conscripts drawn from that town last Friday. Seventy-two are enrolled in the place, and six drafted. The names are as follows:

Thomas Dowds, Patrick Mulvey, Michael Rowe, Michael Conniff, Patrick Downie, Thomas Underwood.

It is stated, unofficially, that General Sibley has received orders from General Pope to send the Sixth regiment to Helena, Arkansas, immediately. A similar report was current some time ago, but the commandant of that regiment at that time had become to be pretty generally believed that the regiment would be retained in the State. But this time the peculiar circumstances tend to give credence to the report, and the belief also pretty generally prevails that the Eighth will be ordered below. We sincerely hope so.

MONEY AND NOTE-LOST.—By the subscriber, on Thursday last, between Churchill's Drug Store and her residence, a purse, containing about nine dollars in bank bills and Government script; also a note signed by Wm. Gilmore, dated October, 1862, for one hundred and fifty-three dollars, upon which are endorsed three payments: one of fifty, and two of ten, making seventy dollars.

Any one finding and returning the same to the *Messenger* Office, will be suitably rewarded.

Mrs. G. W. BLIOT.

Stillwater, May 30, 1864.

THE DRAFT.—The draft for Washington county was made in St. Paul on Saturday. Twenty men were drawn from the towns which we give below, with the number drawn from each:

BAYTOWN.

1 CONSCRIPTS—55 ENROLLED.]
Charles L. Anderson, Bernard Eagen, Ambrose Seeger, A. Garrison, Hector Anderson, Nicholas Snell, Luther Cobb, Henry Smith, Alex. Underwood, Virgil Paul.

DENMARK.

1 CONSCRIPTS—10 ENROLLED.]
John C. McDonald, Thomas Wright, GREENFIELD.

1 CONSCRIPTS—80 ENROLLED.]
James M. Hale, Charles Moran, J. H. Russell, Francis Rivard.

MARINE.

[4 conscripts—100 enroled.]
John C. McDonald, H. B. Masterson, Patrick Pendleton.

ST. JOSEPH.

1 CONSCRIPTS—100 enroled.]
John C. McDonald, Thomas Wright, GREENFIELD.

1 CONSCRIPTS—100 enroled.]
John C. McDonald, H. B. Masterson, Patrick Pendleton.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

Stillwater, May 30, 1864.

A HARD CASE.—One of the men drafted from Baytown, Mr. VIRGIL PAUL, has a wife and a large family of children—eight in number—entirely dependent upon his labor for their support. It is pretty hard for him to leave them under such distressing circumstances, and his case is one which strengthens the sympathies of his friends and neighbors. Let sixty of the non-combatants of Baytown subscribe each five dollars, and relieve the poor fellow from his embarrassment. With that sum he can procure a substitute, or, in case he would prefer to serve himself, he will be enabled to leave his family in comparatively favorable circumstances.

NORWICH.—Subscriptions will be received at the *Messenger* Office for the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Press of St. Paul, at the following rates:

For the Daily, 30 cents per week, 85 cents per month, or \$3.00 per year; For the Tri-Weekly, \$3.00 per year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.25 for three months; For the Weekly \$2.00 per annum.

Payment is required in advance. The papers will be delivered at the place of business or residence of the subscriber, or other place designated, immediately upon the arrival of the steamer.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to pay charges, at the house of the subscriber in the town of Baytown, county of Washington, State of Minnesota, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864,

between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a.m.

one small horse, taken my me as an

extra, on the 14th day of December, 1863.

A. B. FISKE.

May 24, 1864.—36-2t

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THE BAYTOWN CLUB.—Seven of the members who were liable to a draft deposited the sum of fifty dollars each in Scherzer's & Trowbridge's Bank in this city, making three hundred and fifty dollars, with the agreement that the amount should go to draft members of the club. Only one of the seven members is a member.

—A man was so ill—was drafted, so he is enabled to pay his commutation fee, and there will then remain a surplus of fifty dollars.

ON Saturday, while the draft was in progress, one Baytowner, who had been recently so ill, joined the club, and had refused, at the last moment came up with his fifty dollars, but was prevented from joining by an arrangement of the company, which prohibited a person from becoming a member after the draft had actually commenced.

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